Paper Title\* (use style: *paper title*)

line 1: 1st Given Name Surname line 1: 2nd Given Name Surname line 1: 3rd Given Name Surname

line 2: *dept. name of organization line 2: dept. name of organization line 2: dept. name of organization*

*(of affiliation) (of affiliation) (of affiliation)*

*line 3: name of organization line 3: name of organization line 3: name of organization*

*(of Affiliation)*  *(of Affiliation) (of Affiliation)*

line 4: City, Country line 4: City, Country line 4: City, Country

line 5: email address line 5: email address line 5: email address

*Abstract*— The title, text, headers, and other elements of your paper are already defined in its style sheet by this electronic document, which serves as a "live" template. \*CRITICAL: The title and abstract of your paper should not contain any *symbols, special characters, footnotes, or math. (Extract)*

Keywords— (key words should be specified)

# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

The majority of the formatting guidelines required for creating electronic copies of their papers are included in this template, which was edited in Microsoft Word 2007 and saved as a "Word 97-2003 Document" for the PC. Three reasons have led to the specification of all standard paper components: (1) simplicity in formatting individual papers; (2) automatic adherence to electronic requirements that support the production of electronic products either concurrently or later; and (3) consistency in style across conference proceedings. Built-in features include margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles. Examples of the type styles are given throughout this text and are denoted by italic type that is enclosed in parenthesis after the example.

# Literature review

1. Template Selection (Heading 2)

Make sure you have the right template for the size of your paper first. This template is designed to print on A4-sized paper. Please dismiss this file and download the Microsoft Word, Letter file if you are using US letter-sized paper.

1. Preserving the Integrity of the Guidelines

You format and style the text of your paper using the template. Please respect the necessary text fonts, column widths, margins and line spacing. You might observe oddities. For instance, this template's head margin is proportionately larger than usual. This measurement, along with others, is intentional;

the standards anticipate your paper functioning as a component of the proceedings rather than as a

stand-alone document. Kindly refrain from changing any of the existing titles.

# Methodology

Prior to starting to format your document, write and

Save the text in a different file. Before formatting, finish all content and organisational editing. For additional guidance on grammar, spelling, and proofreading, please refer to sections A through D below.

Until the text has been prepared and stylized, keep your text and graphic files apart. Hard tabs should be avoided, and hard returns should only be used once, at the conclusion of a paragraph. Nowhere in the manuscript should pagination be added. The template will number the text heads for you; you don't need to.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

## Equations

Equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this model. You must specify whether your equation should be written in either Times New Roman or Symbol (do not change the font). To create multilevel equations, it may be necessary to process the equation as a graph and add it to the text after formatting the paper.Numerical equations in a row. Equation numbers in parentheses must be right aligned using the right tab, as in (1). You can compact equations using the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Capital italics and various Roman symbols, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash instead of a hyphen as a minus sign. Remove equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, for example:.

*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centered using the middle tab. Make sure that the symbols in your equation are defined before or immediately after the equation. Use "(1)" rather than "equation (1)" or "equation (1)", except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ...". Use the MathType equation editor to edit the equation..

## D. Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
* A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
* Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
* In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Once the text editing is complete, the paper is ready for the model. Copy the template file using the Save As command and use the naming convention specified by your conference for the article name. Highlight all the contents of this newly created file and import the finished text file. You are now ready to format your paper; use the scroll box on the left side of the formatting toolbar in MS Word.

## Authors and Affiliations

**The template is designed for six authors, but not limited to that.** At least one author is required for all conference presentations. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This author order will be used for future citation and indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns or grouped by affiliation. Please write your membership as concisely as possible (for example, do not distinguish between departments of the same organization).

### For papers with more than six authors: Add author names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 authors.

### For papers with less than six authors: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

#### Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

#### Change number of columns: Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select the correct number of columns from the selection palette.

#### Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for the extra authors.

## Identify the Headings

Headings or headings are organizational devices that guide the reader through a paper. There are two types: composition headers and text headers.

Component headers identify different parts of your paper and do not subordinate each other locally. Examples include acknowledgments and references whose correct style is "Heading 5". Use "image title" for image titles and "table header" for table titles. Running heads like "Abstract" require a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the menu to make the head stand out from the text.

Rubrics organize topics on a relative and hierarchical basis. For example, the title of the article is the main text heading, because all subsequent material is related to and deals with this topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level heading (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used, and conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, no sub-headings should be used. Styles named "Title 1", "Title 2", "Title 3" and "Title 4" are defined..

## Figures and Tables

#### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| Copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

# CONCLUSION

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

# References

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Count the footnotes separately in the superscript. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not footnote the abstract or reference list. Use letters in table footnotes.

If there are not six or more authors, list the names of all authors; don't use the word "etc". Publications that have not been published, even if submitted for publication, should be marked as "unpublished" [4]. Published articles should be cited as "in press" [5]. Capitalize only the first word in the title of the work, excluding proper names and element symbols.

In the case of articles published in translation journals, the English reference must be indicated first and then the original foreign language citation [6]..

1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.